

BIG SANDY NEWS

Come to the News office for job work.

The river is at a good steamboat stage.

Two colored children died in town last week.

Go to J. A. Hughes for Dolls & &c. and up.

J. F. Hatten, of Rockville, was here Saturday.

Go to J. A. Hughes for Salt at \$1.00 per barrel.

G. S. Heaton, Cincinnati, Ohio, was here Monday.

Go to J. A. Hughes for your Boots and Shoes.

Geo. Thornberry spent Sunday last in Catlettsburg.

Take a look at Wm. Remel's stock of candles.

Frank Henderson, of Ashland, spent Sunday here.

Go to J. A. Hughes for shawls, hose, hood etc.

Joe Mitchell, of Catlettsburg, was in Louisa, Saturday.

Tuesday last was pay-day at the Peach Orchard mines.

We noticed Capt. T. D. Marcus on our streets Monday.

Col. I. Riddon passed up on the morning train Tuesday.

Miss Mary Burns is at home spending the holidays.

Go to J. A. Hughes for your Christmas presents.

Mrs. J. M. Lewis, of Huntington, is visiting relatives here.

Dan McKenzie, of Texas, is visiting his mother at this place.

Patterson Steel, of Lexington Ky., was here Saturday last.

J. H. Stone, of Catlettsburg is visiting relatives in Cassville.

Jno. J. Walsh, of Cincinnati, was in our city one day last week.

Go to J. A. Hughes for Poplar Shingles, Wagons, Buggies, etc.

Go to J. A. Hughes for Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth, Wall Paper etc.

G. W. Gunnell made a trip to Catlettsburg the first of the week.

M. Stanton, of Portsmouth, was stopping at the Chattaico this week.

A. T. Robinson, of Ironton, was registered at the Chattaico Tuesday.

Died, last Sunday evening, a child of Marshal B. F. Martin and wife.

Go to J. A. Hughes and see his line of New Markets, Jerseys, Jacks etc.

Mrs. Annie Schmucker, of Pres- tonsburg, is visiting at Mr. R. T. Burns'.

Miss Lizzie and Thrusa Burns have returned from a visit to Cincinnati.

P. F. Kinsley, of Denver, Col., was registered at the Chattaico, Saturday last.

Work on the lock and dam has been suspended on account of cold weather.

Go and see J. A. Hughes' Overcoats, Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

E. C. Johnson, Insurance agent of Lexington, Ky., was in our city Monday last.

Great reduction in Overcoats, Shawls and all kinds of Underwear at J. A. Hughes'.

All who are indebted to us for subscription will do us a great favor by paying at once.

Go to J. A. Hughes for Silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, hose, &c. for Christmas presents.

Go to J. A. Hughes and see his line of Flannel Shirts with plaited seam reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Who will be the first to come into our sanctum with a full fledged turkey for the editors' Christmas dinner?

Miss Thompson, of St. Albans W. Va., who has been visiting Miss Willie Lauck, returned to her home Wednesday last.

Dr. F. W. Weis has removed his drug store from the old hotel building into the large brick, two doors below the Post Office.

The young gentlemen of Louisa will give a hop next Tuesday evening. The services of the Ashland string band have been procured.

Remember, that if you come in and give us a dollar for your subscription for 1887 we will present you with a nice book worth 25cts.

"I would no more do without Dr. Sellers' Liver Pills" in my house than a neighbor, "than flour. They always cure headache, constipation, etc."

Four "Societies," two mites, and two festivials were all the "gatherings" we heard of in Louisa last week. We call this tolerably good for a town of 1,000 inhabitants.

"I am confident" said H. R. Wilson, of Gallipolis, O., "that no Verminfuge is equal to that made by Dr. Sellers." All druggists sell it, 25c.

Last Monday was Milt Burns' birthday. We tried to make a list of the presents he received, but it has been so long since we were little girls and kept "play house" that we have forgotten their names.

Fred Frank, a student at the A. & M. College, Lexington, Ky., is home for the holidays. "Fritz" is a good looking, gentlemanly little fellow, the envy of the boys in his shirt uniform, and the admiration of the lasses.

The M. E. Church South gave a meeting at Mr. C. H. Burgess' Tuesday night. The contents of the bottle which has been on exhibition at the Post Office for some time were counted and it was found that Mr. C. D. Garred had guessed the nearest to the number, and was therefore entitled to the quilt.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Warder, of Louisville, the head of the Missionary work as operated by Kentucky Baptists, spent last Saturday and Sunday in Louisa. Dr. Warder preached in the Hall Sunday morning, and by invitation he preached in the South Church in the evening. He had large congregations and made a most favorable impression upon all who heard him.

No ease or comfort can be found by the sufferer with pills until he procures a bottle of Taber's Buckley's Pile Ointment, and receive speedy and permanent relief always afforded by that excellent remedy. In fact there is no other preparation that will effect a lasting cure, and we cordially endorse and recommend it to all sufferers with the piles.

In the News this week will be found a lengthy communication written by B. S. Pardoe to the Manufacturers' Record. Mr. Pardoe was one of the party of gentlemen who came from Tennessee "breaks" of the Cumberland mountains and down the Big Sandy a few weeks ago. It will doubtless be found of great interest to all of our readers.

Grandfathers' clock is an object of reverence among the modern things of beauty and use in every complete home; and a home is scarcely deemed complete without a bottle of Coussens' Honey of Tar to use when any of the home birds are afflicted with coughs, colds, or diseases of throat and lungs. Its popularity, achieved by merit, increases day by day.

Fashion may change, in some things, but an old and well tried remedy is grappled with hooks of steel. Such is White's Cream Verminfuge, which has a larger sale than any so-called remedy, because it never fails to expel worms from a child who is their victim. Therefore do not defer its use, but relieve your child as speedily as possible by a dose of White's Cream Verminfuge.

The three churches of Louisa will have a union Christmas tree or trees in the Court House. Each Sunday School last Sunday appointed a committee on arrangements, and the several committees met at Mr. R. T. Burns' law office Monday morning, where they agreed on arrangements.

LATER.—Since writing the above we have been informed that the use of the Court House would have caused dissatisfaction, and that for that reason it was decided to have a Christmas tree at each of the churches.

FACT.—As a culinary preparation, J. Monroe Taylor's Gold Medal Soda or Euleralus is INFALLIBLE. It has greater advantages over yeast fermentations, and will make twenty-five pounds more Bread or Biscuit from the same barrel of flour, and much better. It retains ALL the glutinous starch and sugar that is in the flour, and from two-and-a-half pounds of flour will make three-and-a-half pounds of Bread or Biscuit, while the same quantity by yeast fermentation will make only a trifle over three pounds, and require more than twice the quantity of shortening, besides being much more unhealthy. Try it, and be convinced.

At the regular meeting of the Chautauqua Circle of Louisa, held Dec. 17th, 1886, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the departure of Mrs. and Miss Pierson from Louisa, as in their removal the "White Rose" loses two of its valued members.

That we hope their residence in Washington City is only temporary, and that our Circle will again be favored with the presence of those accomplished and intelligent ladies.

That the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the BIG SANDY NEWS for publication. G. W. WROTH, Pres.

MAGGIE HATCHER, Sec'y.

The Physicians of this section held a called meeting recently for the purpose of organizing a Medical Association. Dr. Wels was elected Temporary Chairman and appointed committees, as shown below:

I appoint Dr. Nelson Rice, Dr. Banfield and Dr. Bussey to arrange a bill regulating the charges of the members of the Chataico Medical Association, and desire that they have same ready by next meeting for the approval of the Association. I also appoint Dr. John Gambill, Dr. Wroth and Dr. Yates to frame by-laws, rules and regulations to govern the Association.

Dr. F. W. Wels,
Temporary Chairman.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers' Record.]

ASHLAND, Ky., December 3, 1886.

We have finished our journey across the country from the East Tennessee; Virginia & Georgia Railroad at Johnson City to this iron manufacturing town on the banks of the Ohio River. We have passed through a country whose natural wealth cannot be described in figures, which need but a railroad and the capital invested in development that would certainly follow its construction to make this one of the busiest and richest sections in the United States. I dare not give the figures, but our experts have made the value of these resources if developed for their intensity would lead you to think to think I had been taking lessons from Baron Munchausen. At present all this vast wealth is as useless to the world as gold would be to a starving castaway on a barren uninhabited island. It is where it was put by nature in that upheaved period of the world's history when great coal measures were lifted from unknown depths and held rock bound until needed for human use. More than half the surface of Scott county, Virginia, cover coal seams. It is the same with Pike county, Kentucky, and about 40 miles down the Big Sandy river. Spins, coking and cannel coals in veins varying from 2 to 11 feet in thickness crop out at such an elevation above that river and other watercourses as to reduce the cost of mining to a minimum, while their qualities have been proven, both by chemical analysis and by practical tests on a large scale, to be the equal of any found elsewhere.

At present this vast region is undeveloped between Pikeville and the Tennessee line. The mounds found at Ashland in inexhaustible quantities, the hardwood and poplar forests of all that region, and the fossiliferous red hematite ores of Scott county, are without value because they cannot be used. The steamers on the Big Sandy buy coal as they need it from the mines on the banks, taking it from barges moored below the mouth of the mines. All the work done in these from Pikeville to the Chattaico railroad at Richardson has been superficial. No long entries have been made, for the farmers on whose lands these veins are have few customers other than the boats that plow up, down when the water is deep enough. From Richardson freight trains run to Ashland daily, carrying about 800 tons of coal daily for steam and domestic use, and some little cannel for local and Cincinnati customers, but Richardson is 10 miles from the workable seams of cannel, the traffic at present is light.

The Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Co. has purchased the Chattaico railway and has a force of men employed on this 20-mile extension. As soon as 10 miles of this are completed an immense traffic will begin. This 20-mile extension will pass by beds of rich hematite ores and through the nests of the cannel coal fields. The steel rails to be laid are of the same weight (300 lbs.) bounded at the center to be done to complete the

rest of the line through to Charleston. Ten miles from Richardson are found the first extensive seams of cannel.

Of the region containing this deposit and those further on, Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard College, and once in charge of the geological survey of Kentucky, reports: "Its future lies in the fact that it is the richest field of mineral wealth known in any country." Of the iron ores he says: "I believe it will be found that no ore of like richness will be found so convenient to pure cheap coal."

I have already said that the completion of 10 miles of this extension would open up a big traffic for the railroad. I know of one contract that has been made, to go into effect as soon as these 10 miles are completed, by which a syndicate that is preparing to mine the cannel coal has agreed to ship 1,000,000 tons to its customers the first year. The freight earnings of the road from this contract will pay the interest on the bonds of the road from Ashland to that point, and this will be but a small item compared to what the business will eventually be when the road is completed to Johnson City. Some idea of what that will aggregate may be gathered from what follows.

Ashland is the center of the famous Hanging Rock district. It lies on the Ohio, five miles below the mouth of the Big Sandy river. Around it within a radius of five miles, is a population of 22,000 people, all of whom more or less derive their support from the iron industry. Opposite this place is Ironton, and near by on either side of the broad river are other blast furnaces. Within the radius named are nine coke furnaces with a daily product of 700 tons of pig iron. Estimating the running time for all at 300 days which leaves 65 days for shut-downs for repairs and other purposes, the output of these furnaces is 228,000 tons of pig, which, using 50 per cent. ore, would require an annual supply of 456,000 tons of ore and 600,000 tons of coke. Adding the two we find that the total of iron and fuel required for these furnaces per year is 1,056,000 tons. The coal mines all along the route from Richardson, Ky., to Hunter's Valley, in Scott county, Virginia, will supply the fuel and the hematite and specular ores needed, but the greater bulk and weight will be carried from the Bessemer ore mines of Cranberry, but 250 miles away. This enormous tonnage will require 8-10 trains of 20 cars each for 300 days, or for the whole period 2,640 trains of 52,800 cars.

The Ashland furnaces now in blast are running on a low grade coke, from which they make a soft, pig iron that is put to the same use as the Scotch pig. A slight proof of the great need they have of the Cranberry ores is furnished by the Norton Iron Works, of Ashland: This company has a paid up capital of \$793,000. It operates a blast furnace, rolling mill, nail mill, keg factory and coal mines, employing about 700 men. It has a furnace 30x18 feet, and four Whitehot blast stoves each 50x16 feet. It makes 15,000 tons of iron annually, consuming 30,000 tons of ore and 50,000 tons of coal. All the while it takes iron from Missouri or its neighborhood, and sells its own pig to manufacturers elsewhere. Mr. John Russell, president, said Mr. D. B. Meacham, secretary of this company, both told our correspondent that as soon as there was a certainty of getting the Cranberry ores they would erect a Bessemer steel plant and would double their present capacity. Mr. John Means, president of the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway Company, made a similar statement. His company has a paid up capital of \$1,491,500. It operates a railroad, a blast furnace and a coal mine. It has one furnace stack 62x16 feet, and is erecting another of the same dimensions. It has four Whitehot blast stoves, each 52x16 feet, and is building three more. "Give this district Cranberry ore and coke as soon as you can," said Mr. D. Putnam, Jr., superintendant of this company, "and you will have to make a double track at once to keep pace with the increase of the Hanging Rock demands."

The figures given in the foregoing are but a fraction of what this section would consume if it could get the iron and coke. When iron commanded high prices the blast furnaces drew their supply from Marquette, Lake Superior, 350 miles away. Since cheap production, caused by the establishment of furnaces in Tennessee and Alabama and the use of natural gas elsewhere, the majority have been compelled to suspend operations, and their plants, costing millions of dollars, have been idle. These furnaces, numbering 37 stacks, when running to their full capacity, produce 2,325 tons of pig daily, which, added to Ashland and Ironton output, made a total of 2,995 tons of pig, or for 300 days the enormous production of 898,500 tons. The ore supply for these 40 stacks, for a year, would be 1,797,000 tons, and the coke 1,123,000 tons, the whole requiring 24 1/2 trains of twenty cars daily for three hundred days. Besides the above are a large number of charcoal furnaces, for which we could not estimate. These are not mythical or guess figures; they represent the actual condition and needs of the furnaces in the Hanging Rock district. The plants are here with enough money behind them to put all into full blast as soon as fuel and ore are obtainable at prices they can afford to pay. As the Chattaico railroad has been built southward 50 miles, and the narrow gauge is running northward to Johnson City, there are but 100 miles to go to complete the

connection between the mines and the furnaces, and to bring to these furnaces whatever fuel and ore they may need.

Of the region containing this deposit and those further on, Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard College, and once in charge of the geological survey of Kentucky, reports: "Its future lies in the fact that it is the richest field of mineral wealth known in any country." Of the iron ores he says: "I believe it will be found that no ore of like richness will be found so convenient to pure cheap coal."

I have already said that the completion of 10 miles of this extension would open up a big traffic for the railroad. I know of one contract that has been made, to go into effect as soon as these 10 miles are completed, by which a syndicate that is preparing to mine the cannel coal has agreed to ship 1,000,000 tons to its customers the first year. The freight earnings of the road from this contract will pay the interest on the bonds of the road from Ashland to that point, and this will be but a small item compared to what the business will eventually be when the road is completed to Johnson City. Some idea of what that will aggregate may be gathered from what follows.

Ashland is the center of the famous Hanging Rock district. It lies on the Ohio, five miles below the mouth of the Big Sandy river. Around it within a radius of five miles, is a population of 22,000 people, all of whom more or less derive their support from the iron industry. Opposite this place is Ironton, and near by on either side of the broad river are other blast furnaces. Within the radius named are nine coke furnaces with a daily product of 700 tons of pig iron. Estimating the running time for all at 300 days which leaves 65 days for shut-downs for repairs and other purposes, the output of these furnaces is 228,000 tons of pig, which, using 50 per cent. ore, would require an annual supply of 456,000 tons of ore and 600,000 tons of coke. Adding the two we find that the total of iron and fuel required for these furnaces per year is 1,056,000 tons. The coal mines all along the route from Richardson, Ky., to Hunter's Valley, in Scott county, Virginia, will supply the fuel and the hematite and specular ores needed, but the greater bulk and weight will be carried from the Bessemer ore mines of Cranberry, but 250 miles away. This enormous tonnage will require 8-10 trains of 20 cars each for 300 days, or for the whole period 2,640 trains of 52,800 cars.

The Ashland furnaces now in blast are running on a low grade coke, from which they make a soft, pig iron that is put to the same use as the Scotch pig. A slight proof of the great need they have of the Cranberry ores is furnished by the Norton Iron Works, of Ashland: This company has a paid up capital of \$793,000. It operates a railroad, a blast furnace and a coal mine. It has one furnace stack 62x16 feet, and is erecting another of the same dimensions. It has four Whitehot blast stoves, each 50x16 feet, and is building three more. "Give this district Cranberry ore and coke as soon as you can," said Mr. D. Putnam, Jr., superintendant of this company, "and you will have to make a double track at once to keep pace with the increase of the Hanging Rock demands."

The figures given in the foregoing are but a fraction of what this section would consume if it could get the iron and coke. When iron commanded high prices the blast furnaces drew their supply from Marquette, Lake Superior, 350 miles away. Since cheap production, caused by the establishment of furnaces in Tennessee and Alabama and the use of natural gas elsewhere, the majority have been compelled to suspend operations, and their plants, costing millions of dollars, have been idle. These furnaces, numbering 37 stacks, when running to their full capacity, produce 2,325 tons of pig daily, which, added to Ashland and Ironton output, made a total of 2,995 tons of pig, or for 300 days the enormous production of 898,500 tons. The ore supply for these 40 stacks, for a year, would be 1,797,000 tons, and the coke 1,123,000 tons, the whole requiring 24 1/2 trains of twenty cars daily for three hundred days. Besides the above are a large number of charcoal furnaces, for which we could not estimate. These are not mythical or guess figures; they represent the actual condition and needs of the furnaces in

